University of Texas at San Antonio

Clinical Epidemiology and Validation Center

Objectives

To evaluate and validate biomarkers of prostate cancer risk.

Program Description

The San Antonio center for Biomarkers Of Risk of prostate cancer (SABOR) is a population–based, minority and underserved–enriched, cohort study that collects extensive clinical data and biospecimens while tracking cancer–related outcomes, designed to discover, develop, and validate biomarkers of prostate cancer risk. To date, 3,142 men have been enrolled over approximately 3 years of accrual including 51% Hispanic or African American subjects. The efforts of SABOR as a CEVC have led to identifying several factors that affect prostate cancer risk including a number of genetic variations (CAG repeat length in the genes for the androgen receptor, Semaphorins 3B and 3F, SRD5A2, and variations of the Vitamin D receptor) and body mass index (higher values associated with lower levels of PSA). We have also found substantial differences in risk factors for prostate cancer in different ethnic groups (caloric intake, fat intake, micronutrient intake, body mass index, fruit and vegetable intake), as well as different performance characteristics of PSA and DRE in these ethnic/racial groups. For the second EDRN funding period SABOR will:

- Continue to enroll subjects to complete recruitment of 9,000 men to the cohort, explore further these behavioral, constitutional, and somatic risk factors, develop and validate a multivariable prostate cancer risk algorithm,
- Conduct EDRN validation studies. The SABOR scientific personnel will continue to serve in their leadership positions within the Network, assisting the EDRN with the design, conduct, and analysis of early detection validation studies that will alter the standard of care of clinical practice in the United States.